

HOW CAN THE IMPACT OF TERC BE QUANTIFIED?

Ethanol is an inherently lower carbon fuel than gasoline. It burns more completely at slightly cooler temperature, with less particulate biproduct.

Evidence from California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) suggests that ethanol refineries can further reduce the carbon intensity of the fuel they produce through strategic modifications to the production and distribution processes.

About 42% of the United States' ethanol production is registered to participate through an LCFS pathway.

TERC provides incentive for ethanol production facilities who don't send fuel to a regulated LCFS market to reduce the carbon intensity (CI) of their fuel, leading to a cleaner fuel pool nationwide.

CALIFORNIA ETHANOL CARBON INTENSITY 2011-2022 [2]



There was confidence that as more LCFS type programs are implemented around the country, that an increasing number of ethanol production facilities will be incentivized to achieve life cycle GHG emissions reductions.^[2]

-Report from US Department of Agriculture

SUCCESS OF CALIFORNIA'S LOW CARBON FUEL STANDARD

49%

reduction in carbon intensity of ethanol fuel in CA through 2022 since 2011. [3]

103M

credits generated through the end of 2022 representing tCO2e reduced. About 34.5M credits were generated by ethanol.[3]

15.1M

credits in the LCFS bank from overcompliance.[3]

"According to the National Resources Defense Council, California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard, together with statewide carbon pollution limits, has helped save the state \$1.6 billion in health-related impacts from air pollution to date. The state's program has also increased the clean fuels market by \$2.8 billion, with the majority of the economic gain taking place in rural communities where feedstocks are grown, and biofuel is produced."

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